S 7155-J

South Carolina Manpower News

S.C. Employment Security Commission
Manpower Research & Analysis
P. O. Box 995
Columbia, S.C. 29202

JANUARY 1980

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DECLINE MOSTLY SEASONAL

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment in South Carolina declined 14,900 during January to a level of 1,183,800 as most industry divisions experienced seasonal losses. The largest drop (9,600) took place in Retail Trade as General Merchandise Stores and Apparel and Accessory Stores laid off extra workers hired during the holiday season. In addition, establishments in Eating and Drinking Places continued to reduce payrolls following their normal seasonal pattern.

Construction lost 2,800 as building activity was slowed by winter weather and the continued rise in the cost of mortgage money.

Transportation and Public Utilities registered a decline of 600 with the loss centered in Trucking and Warehousing. This drop was expected as business activity slowed following the Christmas rush.

Declines of 500 in Services and 400 in Government were caused by the seasonal layoff of students on work study programs and other nonfaculty personnel in various schools, colleges and universities. These layoffs occurred during the semester break which extended well into January.

Manufacturing employment fell 1,000 in January. The Durable Goods sector experienced staff reductions of 400 as a result of substantial declines in Lumber and Wood Products plus scattered marginal losses in other industry groups. The decline in Lumber and Wood Products was caused by the closing of one large plant. On the brighter side a 300 gain was noted in Machinery, Except Electrical.

Nondurable Goods employment fell 600 with a notable seasonal decline of 400 each in Food and Kindred Products and Apparel. The Textile industry dropped 200 workers over the month. Partially offsetting these losses was a gain of 300 in other Nondurable Goods stemming from growth in Rubber and Plastic Products.

LABOR FORCE HIGHLIGHTS

Seasonal slowdowns in the agriculture, construction, and trade industries caused total employment to drop 32,600 in January to a level of 1,210,400. This level, however, was 14,900 above that of a year ago. Along with the decline in job holders, those without jobs rose 10,500 during the month. Unemployment averaged 75,000 in January or 5.8% of the labor force which totaled 1,285,400. This compares to a 4.9% in December and 5.2% a year ago.

NATION'S LEADING ECONOMIC INDICATORS EASE DOWN IN JANUARY

The Commerce Department's latest report on its index of leading indicators shows that the index, designed to foreshadow future economic trends, declined 0.7% in January. It was the fourth consecutive monthly slide, based on revised data that show drops of 0.2% in December, 1.9% in November, and 1.1% in October.

In January, six of 10 indicators contributed to the overall decline in the index, led by money supply in 1972 dollars. The other indicators moving unfavorably were. the layoff rate, the number of companies reporting slower deliveries, change in total liquid assets, change in sensitive prices, and contracts and orders for plant and equipment in 1972 dollars.

ESTIMATED TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1/

(In Thousands)

	Jan. 1980 2/	Dec. 1979	Jan. 1979	Net and Percent Change from December 1979 Net	Percent	Net	Percent
Civilian Labor Force	1285.4	1307.5	1261.5	-22.1	- 1.7	+23.9	+ 1.9
Total Employment 3/	1210.4	1243.0	1195.5	-32.6	- 2.6	+14.9	+ 1.2
Total Unemployment	75.0	64.5	66.0	+10.5	+16.3	+ 9.0	+13.6
Percent Unemployed	5.8	4.9	5.2	*	*	*	*

1/ These data are projected from a 1979 Current Population Survey Benchmark.
2/ Preliminary
3/ Includes workers involved in labor management disputes.

Four indicators moved favorably including new orders in 1972 dollars, which showed the greatest rise, the average workweek, stock prices, and building permits.

The January decline brought the index to 135.1% of the 1967 average, the lowest level registered since July 1977. However, recent declines in the leading indicators are not necessarily signaling the onset of a full fledged recession. Felix Tamm, the Commerce Department economist who compiles the monthly report, stated that the index has been signaling a slowdown since October 1978, but up to this point the monthly declines have been small, averaging 0.4%. He added that historically it takes a long period of time with those kinds of declines before you can define it as a recession.

The conventional definition of a recession is two consecutive quarters of declining economic activity. Thus far, the economy has continued to confound the economic experts who have been predicting a downturn for almost as long as the leading indicators have been showing signs of weakness.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS SHOW NO CHANGE

Average weekly hours for South Carolina's Manufacturing Production Workers remained unchanged over the month at 41.6. An increase in Nondurable Goods was offset by a decline in Durable Goods.

Durable Goods weekly hours declined 0.2 hours to 42.0 during January. Shorter workweeks in most industry groups caused the drop in the Hard Goods workweek. Decreases in the sector ranged from 0.6 hours in Stone, Clay and Glass Products to 0.9 hours in Fabricated Metal Products. Only Instruments and Related Products recorded a gain in time worked. Hours worked in Furniture and Fixtures and Electric and Electronic Equipment remained unchanged.

The Nondurable Goods workweek rose 0.1 hours to 41.4 in January. Increases were recorded in Food and Kindred Products (2.4 hours), Chemicals and Allied Products (1.1 hours), and Printing and Publishing (0.5 hours). Mixed trends prevailed in the Textile industry whose overall workweek edged up 0.1 hours to 42.5. Increased hours in Weaving Mills more than offset reduced workweeks in Floor Covering and Knitting Mills. Apparel and Other Textile Products was the only major industry group to register a decline in average hours worked.

The Manufacturing workweek, on the national level, fell 1.1 hours to 39.9 hours as a result of declines in Durable and Nondurable Goods.

Manufacturing average hourly earnings rose $.05 to $5.39 over the month and $.49 above January 1979. The rise in hourly pay was influenced by wage increases and premium pay for hours worked in the Hard and Soft Goods sectors.

Hourly earnings for Nondurable Goods climbed $.05 to $5.38, influenced to some extent by the increase in the minimum wage, particularly in Apparel which recorded a rise of $.08 per hour. Chemicals and Allied Products experienced the largest gains in Soft Goods with an hourly pay increase of $.10. Textile earnings edged up $.01 to $5.10 despite a $.17 setback in the Floor Covering Mills industry.

Hourly earnings in Hard Goods rose $.04 to $5.42. Increases in hourly pay occurred in Instruments and Related Products, Electric and Electronic Equipment, and Furniture and Fixtures, where wage rate increases and larger bonus payments were the principle causes for the gain. Elsewhere in the sector there were minor losses in hourly earnings.

Manufacturing hourly earnings for the Nation in January declined $.01 to $6.95. The decrease in earnings was caused by a $.04 drop in Durable Goods hourly pay. Nondurable Goods hourly earnings rose $.05.

Average weekly earnings for the state rose $2.08 as a result of the $.05 increase in hourly pay. The level was $24.79 greater than that of one year ago.

UPWARD SEASONAL TREND REFLECTED IN TURNOVER RATES

January's Manufacturing accessions and separations rates reflected an upward seasonal trend as new hires and quits recorded large increases. Accessions rates on the manufacturing level rose 19 per thousand, the largest over-the-month gain since 1973. Rate increases were caused by a large 15 per thousand increase in new hires coupled with a moderate rise in recalls. A 7 per thousand jump in quits caused separations rates to advance 10 per thousand.

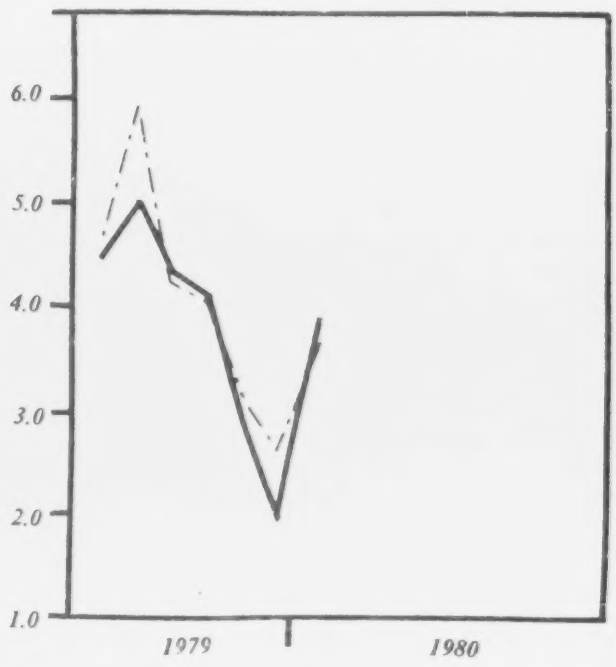
The Durable Goods accessions rate rose from 22 per thousand to 43 per thousand as a result of advances throughout the sector. The most notable increase in the Hard Goods sector was experienced by Fabricated Metal Products which registered a 40 per thousand rise in new hires.

An upward movement in quits and layoffs caused a 10 per thousand increase in Hard Goods separations. Furniture and Fixtures layoff rates rose 69 per thousand causing separations to climb 85 per thousand, the largest over-the-month increase in the sector. Seasonal layoffs accounted for a large part of the gain. Instruments and Related Products was the only industry group to record a decline in separations.

Nondurable Goods total accessions rose moderately during January on the strength of gains in both new hires and recalls. All industry groups in the sector registered gains in new hires and total accessions except Printing and Publishing. The most notable change in accessions was experienced by Apparel and Other Textile Products with a 37 per thousand increase.

Separations in Nondurable Goods advanced 10 per thousand as a result of a moderate increase in quits. Food and Kindred Products registered the only drop in separations during January. Paper and Allied Products, and Chemicals and Allied Products experienced no change in separations. All other industry groups recorded healthy gains.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES PER 100 EMPLOYEES SOUTH CAROLINA 1979 - 1980

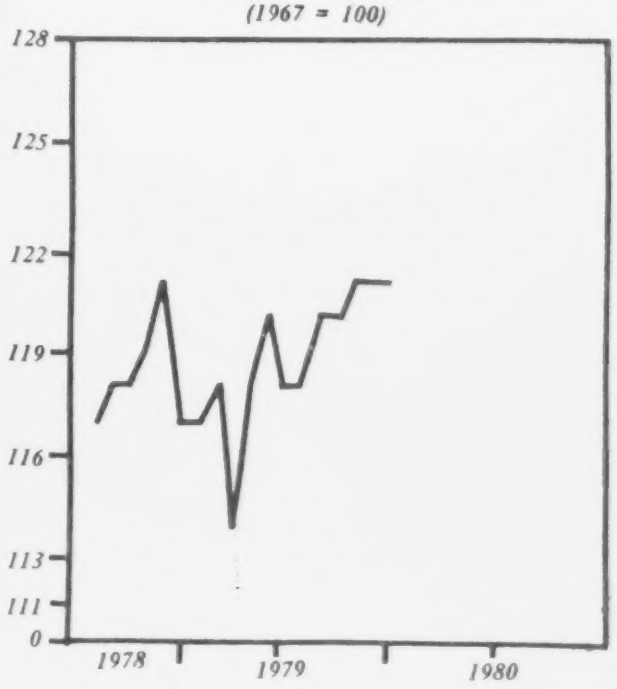


COMPUTATION OF RATES

Labor turnover rates are obtained by dividing monthly accessions and separations and their component parts by the number of workers on factory payrolls during the payroll period that includes the twelfth of the month. They are in other words, percentages of total manufacturing employment.

Total accessions also include rehire accessions (not shown). Total separations also included discharges and miscellaneous separations (not shown).

PRODUCTION WORKER MANHOUR INDEX (1967 = 100)

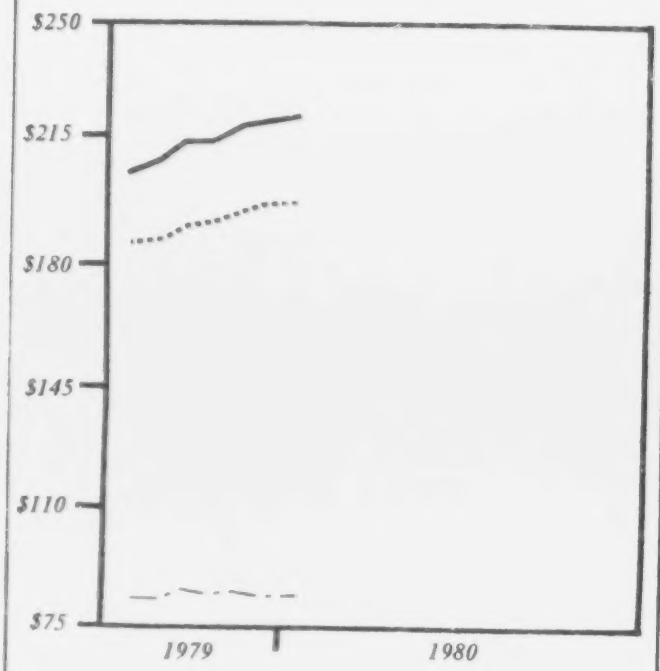


MANHOUR INDEX EXPERIENCES A MINOR DROP

South Carolina's Manufacturing Manhour Index had a small drop of 0.3 in January edging downward to 120.9. This dip in the index was caused by an 800 decrease in production worker employment. Average weekly hours were unchanged. Historically, the Manufacturing Manhour index has declined in January. This year's drop was the smallest since 1976. This smaller decline is probably evidence that manufacturing establishments have maintained good inventory control throughout the year.

	Jan. 1980	Dec. 1979	Jan. 1979
Production Worker Manhour Index	120.9	121.2	117.2
Durable Goods Manhour Index	151.8	153.2	143.2
Nondurable Goods Manhour Index	110.7	110.6	108.9
Textile Manhour Index	95.1	95.1	94.3
Apparel Manhour Index	102.6	105.6	106.1

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, SPENDABLE, AND REAL SPENDABLE EARNINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1979 - 1980



SPENDABLE EARNINGS RECORDS SLIGHT INCREASE

An over-the-month rise in Average Weekly Earnings of $2.08 caused a slight increase of $1.59 in Spendable Earnings. Although Spendable Earnings recorded an increase, Real Spendable Earnings declined $.53 to $84.93 during January. The dip in Real Spendable Earnings is attributed to a 1.4% rise in the Consumer Price Index. The current Real Spendable Earnings is $2.46 less than that of January 1979.

	Jan. 1980	Dec. 1979	Jan. 1979
Average Weekly Earnings	$224.22	$222.14	$199.43
Spendable Earnings	198.15	196.56	178.88
Real Spendable Earnings	84.93	85.46	87.39

HIGHLIGHTS OF SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ACTIVITIES

NATIONAL EMPLOY THE OLDER WORKER WEEK

MARCH 9-15, 1980

WHAT IS NEOWW? Since 1959, public employment services have joined with the National Council on the Aging, other state agencies, and veterans organizations in annually observing National Employ the Older Worker Week (NEOWW). This campaign, initiated by the American Legion, is designed to remind employers of the skills and other assets of unemployed and underemployed older workers. The second primary purpose of NEOWW is to inform middle-aged and older job-seekers of assistance that is available to them through such organizations as: Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP), Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA), and State Employment Security Agencies (SESA's). Since 1973, the second full week in March has been designated as NEOWW.

The South Carolina Job Service plays an active role in the observance of NEOWW each year. Local Job Service offices view this week as a challenge to review and strengthen their capability to meet the special problems facing older workers. Some activities local offices are involved in during NEOWW include: 1) meetings and conferences with local older worker groups and associations; 2) television and radio programs promoting employment of older workers; and 3) job development attempts for older workers by meeting with employers and unions to encourage the utilization of older workers in employment and training programs.

WHY HIRE AN OLDER WORKER Some employers fail to recognize the positive attributes of older workers. They are reluctant to hire older workers because they feel these workers will have difficulty learning new skills, will be out of work frequently due to illness and/or personal problems, and in general, will perform less efficiently than their young counterparts. These are some of the barriers unemployed older workers face when job-seeking.

The myth associated with hiring older workers is not true. In fact, studies conducted by the U. S. Department of Labor show that older workers are very often an asset to an employer. They tend to be more capable and dependable, have more pride in their work, and exercise mature judgement in decision making. Generally, studies reveal that: 1) older workers tend to attain higher performance ratings within a shorter length of time than do workers under the age of 30; 2) older workers tend to have a more positive attitude toward work than do young workers; 3) older workers have greater job stability and a better record of continued acceptance by employers once they are hired; 4) workers in every age group over 50 lose fewer scheduled work days than those in any age group under 50; 5) workers over 45 quit or change jobs less than half as frequently as younger workers; and 6) workers often reach their peak potential after age 50. As you can see from these studies, the older worker is indeed a good investment.

CHARACTERISTICS OF OLDER WORKERS During the four-month period from October 1979 to January 1980, there were approximately 25,500 applicants 45 years old and over on file with the South Carolina Job Service representing 15% of the total applicants on file. Approximately 58% of these older applicants were female and 22% were veterans. Of those older applicants available since October 1, 1979, almost 15,000 were still actively seeking employment at the end of January.

SERVICES PROVIDED OLDER WORKERS The South Carolina Job Service, during the four-month period beginning in October, provided a variety of services to older workers. Five thousand applicants aged 45 or older were referred to jobs, and 2,220 were actually placed on jobs. In an effort to enhance the employability of older workers, 792 received counseling, 564 were tested, and 52 were enrolled in some type of training. Job development attempts were made for 1,319. Approximately 1,150 older workers were referred to supportive services provided by other agencies.

NEW

FEATURE

As a new feature to be included monthly in the South Carolina Manpower News, the next page gives a mini-resume of active applicants registered with Job Service Offices in South Carolina. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
Title	Mos. Exp. 1/	Title	Mos. Exp. 1/		Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Warehouse Manager	72	None	N/A	13	X		$12,000		X	Spartanburg
Management Engineer	132	Manager	18	16	X		$25,000	X		Greenville
Tool Room Machinist	49	Shipping Clerk	99	14	X		$11,960		X	Florence
Metallurgist	156	Production Supervisor	18	16	X		$22,000	X		Charleston
Welder	46	Pipe Fitter	36	11	X		$12,500	X		Gaffney
Automobile Mechanic	98	None	N/A	12	X		$11,000		X	Sumter
Structural Steel Worker	75	None	N/A	11	X		$14,200		X	Anderson
Secretary	98	Personnel Clerk	24	12	X		$ 8,400	X		Newberry
Electronics Technician	109	T. V. and Radio Repairer	109	14	X		$10,000	X		Georgetown
Graphics Engineering	00	Drafter	99	15	X		$12,000		X	Greenwood
Electrician	80	None	N/A	12	X		$11,000		X	Lancaster
Production Supervisor	99	None	N/A	16	X		$24,000	X		Clinton
Secretary	23	Transcriber-Receptionist	18	13	X		$ 7,000		X	Beaufort

* There are currently more than 94,800 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.

1/ Months Experience

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(In Thousands)

Industry	Jan. 1980*	Dec. 1979	Jan. 1979	Net Change From Dec. 1979	Net Change From Jan. 1979
TOTAL	1183.8	1198.7	1144.9	−14.9	+38.9
MANUFACTURING	399.3	400.3	395.3	− 1.0	+ 4.0
Durable Goods	123.5	123.9	118.6	− 0.4	+ 4.9
Nondurable Goods	275.8	276.4	276.7	− 0.6	− 0.9
MINING	1.9	1.9	1.9	0	0
CONSTRUCTION	71.3	74.1	67.2	− 2.8	+ 4.1
General Building Contractors	25.8	27.0	25.4	− 1.2	+ 0.4
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	53.8	54.4	50.8	− 0.6	+ 3.0
Railroad Transportation	3.9	4.0	4.0	− 0.1	− 0.1
Trucking and Warehousing	15.5	15.9	14.9	− 0.4	+ 0.6
Other Transportation Services	6.0	6.1	5.6	− 0.1	+ 0.4
Communication	14.1	14.1	13.7	0	+ 0.4
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	14.4	14.2	12.6	+ 0.2	+ 1.8
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	223.8	233.3	213.4	− 9.5	+10.4
Wholesale Trade	50.3	50.2	46.6	+ 0.1	+ 3.7
Retail Trade	173.5	183.1	166.8	− 9.6	+ 6.7
General Merchandising Stores	25.9	30.6	26.9	− 4.7	− 1.0
Apparel and Accessory Stores	10.4	11.9	9.7	− 1.5	+ 0.7
Eating and Drinking Places	43.9	45.5	40.3	− 1.6	+ 3.6
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	47.4	47.5	44.3	− 0.1	+ 3.1
Banking and Credit Agencies	21.2	21.1	20.0	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
SERVICES 1	152.0	152.5	143.1	− 0.5	+ 8.9
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	12.5	12.6	12.2	− 0.1	+ 0.3
Hospitals	12.1	12.1	11.4	0	+ 0.7
Educational Services	15.2	15.8	15.1	− 0.6	+ 0.1
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	234.3	234.7	228.9	− 0.4	+ 5.4
Total Federal	35.5	35.4	35.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Total State	72.4	73.8	70.3	− 0.1	+ 2.1
School	28.1	29.6	27.6	− 1.5	+ 0.5
Nonschool	44.3	44.2	42.7	+ 0.1	+ 1.6
Total Local	126.4	125.5	123.6	+ 0.9	+ 2.8
School	73.6	73.0	71.3	+ 0.6	+ 2.3
Nonschool	52.8	52.5	52.3	+ 0.3	+ 0.5

* Preliminary

1 Included in services are some services related to agriculture as well as the wide range of services to individuals and business establishments.

NOTE: Nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represents persons (not jobs) by place of residence. In addition, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households and unpaid family workers are excluded from the nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates. These estimates are protected from a first quarter 1979 benchmark. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972.

TOTAL MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(In Thousands)

Industry	Jan. 1980*	Dec. 1979	Jan. 1979	Net Change From Dec. 1979	Net Change From Jan. 1979
MANUFACTURING	399.3	400.3	395.3	– 1.0	+ 4.0
DURABLE GOODS	123.5	123.9	118.6	– 0.4	+ 4.9
Lumber and Wood Products	15.9	16.3	16.0	– 0.4	– 0.1
Logging Camps, Sawmills, and Planing Mills	9.1	9.2	9.1	– 0.1	0
Furniture and Fixtures	5.0	5.0	4.9	0	+ 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.2	11.3	11.7	– 0.1	– 0.5
Primary Metal Industries	7.1	7.1	6.2	0	+ 0.9
Fabricated Metal Products	14.7	14.8	14.4	– 0.1	+ 0.3
Fab. Structural Metal Products	6.2	6.2	6.2	0	0
Machinery, Except Electrical	32.6	32.3	31.1	+ 0.3	+ 1.5
Metalworking Machinery	5.4	5.5	4.8	– 0.1	+ 0.6
Special Industry Machinery	9.5	9.5	9.1	0	+ 0.4
Electric and Electronic Equipment	22.1	22.1	19.6	0	+ 2.5
Electronic Components and Acc.	8.6	8.7	7.0	– 0.1	+ 1.6
Instruments and Related Products	5.8	5.8	5.7	0	+ 0.1
Other Durable [1]	9.1	9.2	9.0	– 0.1	+ 0.1
NONDURABLE GOODS	275.8	276.4	276.7	– 0.6	– 0.9
Food and Kindred Products	14.8	15.2	14.6	– 0.4	+ 0.2
Textile Mill Products	142.0	142.2	142.8	– 0.2	– 0.8
Weaving Mills	88.3	88.7	88.2	– 0.4	+ 0.1
Weaving Mills, Cotton	41.2	41.5	40.4	– 0.3	+ 0.8
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	46.1	46.2	46.6	– 0.1	– 0.6
Knitting Mills	11.7	11.6	11.7	+ 0.1	0
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	18.8	18.8	19.2	0	– 0.4
Floor Covering Mills	3.3	3.3	4.0	0	– 0.7
Yarn and Thread Mills	11.7	11.6	11.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	5.8	5.8	5.9	0	– 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	46.4	46.8	48.8	– 0.4	– 2.4
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.2	10.2	10.5	0	– 0.3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.0	16.4	18.1	– 0.4	– 2.1
Misc. Fabricated Textile Products	7.1	7.2	7.1	– 0.1	0
Paper and Allied Products	14.1	14.0	13.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Misc. Converted Paper Products	3.4	3.4	3.3	0	+ 0.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.9	4.9	4.8	0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	7.4	7.4	7.1	0	+ 0.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	33.3	33.3	33.2	0	+ 0.1
Synthetic Fibers	19.8	19.7	19.8	+ 0.1	0
Other Nondurable [2]	17.8	17.5	16.3	+ 0.3	+ 1.5

* Preliminary

[1] Includes transportation equipment; and miscellaneous manufacturing.

[2] Includes tobacco manufacturers; petroleum and coal products; rubber and plastic products; and leather and leather products.

NOTE: Estimates include all full and part-time manufacturing workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Proprietors and self-employed persons are excluded. These estimates are projected from a first quarter 1979 benchmark. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Jan. 1980*	Dec. 1979	Jan. 1979	Jan. 1980*	Dec. 1979	Jan. 1979	Jan. 1980*	Dec. 1979	Jan. 1979	Jan. 1980*	Dec. 1979	Jan. 1979
MANUFACTURING	319.9	320.7	316.9	224.22	222.14	199.43	41.6	41.6	40.7	5.39	5.34	4.90
DURABLE GOODS	98.0	98.4	94.2	227.64	227.04	204.35	42.0	42.2	41.2	5.42	5.38	4.96
Lumber and Wood Products	12.8	13.1	12.9	197.66	201.34	186.19	42.6	43.3	43.0	4.64	4.65	4.33
Furniture and Fixtures	4.1	4.2	4.1	183.30	181.74	169.45	39.0	39.0	38.6	4.70	4.66	4.39
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	9.2	9.2	9.6	245.10	248.52	229.19	43.0	43.6	43.0	5.70	5.70	5.33
Fabricated Metal Products	12.1	12.2	11.8	219.14	225.13	204.79	41.9	42.8	42.4	5.23	5.26	4.83
Machinery, Except Electrical	24.0	23.9	23.0	242.08	247.38	223.39	42.1	42.8	41.6	5.75	5.78	5.37
Special Industry Machinery	6.7	6.8	6.5	229.45	239.27	207.48	40.9	42.2	39.9	5.61	5.67	5.20
Electric and Electronic Equipment	17.5	17.5	15.5	209.39	204.02	183.14	41.3	41.3	39.9	5.07	4.94	4.59
Instruments and Related Products	4.8	4.9	4.8	224.66	207.10	166.06	44.4	42.7	37.4	5.06	4.85	4.44
NONDURABLE GOODS	221.9	222.3	222.7	222.73	220.13	197.72	41.4	41.3	40.6	5.38	5.33	4.87
Food and Kindred Products	9.2	9.4	9.0	189.60	177.10	164.01	40.0	37.6	38.5	4.74	4.71	4.26
Textile Mill Products	123.8	124.0	124.5	216.75	215.82	194.42	42.5	42.4	41.9	5.10	5.09	4.64
Weaving Mills	78.9	79.3	78.8	222.89	218.08	198.81	42.7	42.1	42.3	5.22	5.18	4.70
Weaving Mills, Cotton	36.7	36.9	36.0	217.69	219.81	195.34	42.6	43.1	42.1	5.11	5.10	4.64
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	41.5	41.6	41.9	226.84	216.82	201.40	42.8	41.3	42.4	5.30	5.25	4.75
Knitting Mills	9.6	9.5	9.6	196.41	206.15	167.88	41.7	43.4	39.5	4.71	4.75	4.25
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.3	15.2	15.6	224.61	229.30	194.44	42.3	42.7	39.6	5.31	5.37	4.91
Floor Covering Mills	2.6	2.7	3.2	199.92	213.95	193.70	40.8	42.2	42.2	4.90	5.07	4.59
Yarn and Thread Mills	10.4	10.3	10.0	198.85	199.78	182.21	43.8	44.2	43.8	4.54	4.52	4.16
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.8	39.2	40.8	148.71	148.52	136.49	36.9	37.6	36.3	4.03	3.95	3.76
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.2	9.2	9.4	147.04	142.11	132.13	37.8	37.3	36.2	3.89	3.81	3.65
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.3	13.6	15.0	137.20	134.30	129.21	35.0	36.2	35.4	3.92	3.71	3.65
Paper and Allied Products	10.2	10.1	10.0	353.92	350.00	319.05	44.8	44.7	45.0	7.90	7.83	7.09
Printing and Publishing	3.7	3.7	3.5	223.49	218.31	199.82	38.8	38.3	36.8	5.76	5.70	5.43
Chemicals and Allied Products	22.1	22.1	22.0	314.18	301.90	276.19	42.4	41.3	41.1	7.41	7.31	6.72
Synthetic Fibers	15.0	15.0	15.6	292.32	283.15	260.57	41.7	40.8	41.1	7.01	6.94	6.34

* Preliminary

NOTE: Average hourly earnings are computed on a gross basis and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime work and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of average weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES BY SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

INDUSTRY	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	TOTAL			NEW HIRES			RECALLS			TOTAL			QUITS			LAYOFFS		
	Jan. 1980	Dec. 1979	Jan. 1979	Jan. 1980	Dec. 1979	Jan. 1979	Jan. 1980	Dec. 1979	Jan. 1979	Jan. 1980	Dec. 1979	Jan. 1979	Jan. 1980	Dec. 1979	Jan. 1979	Jan. 1980	Dec. 1979	Jan. 1979
MANUFACTURING	3.9	2.0	3.7	3.2	1.7	3.1	.3	.1	.3	3.7	2.7	3.6	2.1	1.4	2.2	.6	.6	.5
DURABLE GOODS	4.3	2.2	3.9	3.4	1.8	3.1	.5	.1	.3	3.8	2.8	3.6	1.8	1.3	1.8	1.1	.8	.7
Furniture and Fixtures	3.3	1.4	5.6	3.0	1.3	5.1	.3	*	.4	11.0	2.5	3.9	1.8	1.2	1.9	7.4	.5	.5
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	2.4	1.5	2.3	1.2	1.1	1.8	.7	.2	*	2.8	2.2	4.2	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.0	.5	1.9
Fabricated Metal Products	6.2	1.9	4.5	5.3	1.5	3.1	.1	*	.8	4.4	2.9	4.4	2.1	.8	1.9	.9	.9	1.4
Machinery, Except Electrical	4.0	1.8	2.9	2.5	1.5	2.2	1.2	*	.2	2.9	2.6	2.8	1.7	1.1	1.4	.5	1.0	.4
Special Industry Machinery	2.7	1.8	2.9	2.0	1.4	2.1	.2	*	.1	3.3	1.9	3.6	1.5	1.2	1.9	.6	*	.2
Electric and Electronic Equipment	4.1	2.9	4.4	3.5	2.4	3.4	.2	.2	.5	3.1	2.2	3.0	1.7	1.2	1.7	.5	.3	.3
Instruments and Related Products	2.8	1.0	2.8	2.2	.7	2.4	.2	*	.1	1.8	1.9	2.3	1.0	.8	1.3	.1	.2	.1
NONDURABLE GOODS	3.7	1.9	3.7	3.1	1.6	3.1	.3	.2	.3	3.7	2.7	3.7	2.3	1.4	2.4	.3	.4	.4
Food and Kindred Products	4.2	2.9	3.6	3.0	2.7	3.0	1.1	1	*	5.7	6.7	3.9	2.5	2.0	2.4	1.7	3.7	.6
Textile Mill Products	3.9	2.2	4.2	3.5	1.9	3.6	.1	1	.2	3.9	2.5	4.1	2.4	1.5	2.6	.3	.1	.4
Weaving Mills	4.1	2.3	4.4	3.8	2.0	3.9	*	*	.1	3.9	2.6	4.3	2.5	1.6	2.9	.1	.1	.1
Weaving Mills, Cotton	4.4	2.4	4.5	3.9	2.0	3.9	.1	*	.1	3.9	2.6	4.2	2.3	1.6	2.7	.1	*	.1
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	4.0	2.2	4.3	3.8	2.1	3.9	*	*	*	3.8	2.6	4.3	2.6	1.6	3.0	.1	.1	.2
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.7	1.8	2.4	2.2	1.6	2.1	.2	.1	.1	2.5	2.0	3.0	1.4	.9	1.7	.2	.3	.3
Floor Covering Mills	3.5	2.0	5.2	2.6	1.3	4.3	.8	.5	.5	5.8	3.0	5.6	2.7	2.1	2.0	1.6	.2	1.6
Apparel and Other Textile Products	5.7	2.0	5.4	4.5	1.6	4.3	.7	.2	.7	5.8	3.8	5.6	4.1	2.0	3.8	.5	.4	.7
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	6.0	1.9	5.0	4.7	1.4	4.0	1.1	.4	.8	5.4	2.9	5.0	4.2	2.1	3.9	.1	.2	.4
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	5.6	2.0	6.9	3.8	1.5	5.1	1.2	.4	1.0	6.8	3.8	6.9	4.5	2.5	4.1	1.2	.6	1.3
Paper and Allied Products	2.1	1.2	1.9	1.8	1.0	1.6	.1	.1	.2	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.0	.5	1.0	.1	.9	*
Printing and Publishing	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.0	2.6	2.8	*	.2	.1	3.5	2.4	3.5	1.9	1.9	2.1	.6	*	.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.3	.7	1.0	1.1	.5	.8	*	.1	.1	1.0	1.0	.9	.5	.4	.5	.1	*	*
Synthetic Fibers	.4	.3	.9	.3	.3	.6	*	.1	.1	.8	.6	.8	.5	.3	.5	.1	.1	*

Rates Per Hundred Employees

* Rate of .05 or less

NOTE: Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. Current month's estimates are preliminary. Previous month's estimates are subject to revision.

SOUTH CAROLINA
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
P. O. BOX 995
COLUMBIA, S. C. 29202

Official Business

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY MAIL
LAB 449

Published by
South Carolina Employment Security Commission
Manpower Research & Analysis, P. O. Box 995, Columbia, S. C. 29202
in cooperation with U. S. Department of Labor

ADDRESS CHANGE
☐ ***Remove from mailing list***
☐ ***Change as shown***
Please send the above address label to S.C.E.S.C.